NOMINATIONS OF WINIFRED A. PIZZANO AND JACQUELINE L. PHILLIPS

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

THE NOMINATIONS OF WINIFRED A. PIZZANO TO BE FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION AND JACQUELINE L. PHILLIPS TO BE ALTERNATE FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

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CONTENTS

[OPENING STATEMENTS]

Page

Randolph, Hon. Jennings, U.S. Senator from the State of West Virginia-- 1
Stafford, Hon. Robert T., U.S. Senator from the State of Vermont-------- 1

WITNESSES

Phillips, Jacqueline L., Alternate Federal Cochairman-Designate of the Appalachian Regional Commission---------- 10
Pizzano, Winifred A., Federal Cochairman-Designate of the Appalachian Regional Commission---------- 4
Warner, Hon. John W., U.S. Senator from the State of Virginia---------- 3

NOMINATIONS OF WINIFRED A. PIZZANO AND JACQUELINE E. PHILLIPS

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1982

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met at 10:05 a.m., in room 4200, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Robert T. Stafford (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Stafford and Randolph.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT T. STAFFORD, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF VERMONT

Senator STAFFORD. The Committee on Environment and Public Works will please come to order.

Good morning. We welcome our visitors who are interested in this morning's hearings, and we are delighted that our distinguished colleague, Senator John Warner, is here with us.

It is my special pleasure to welcome the President's two nominees to the Appalachian Regional Commission, Winifred Ann Pizzano to be Federal Cochairman and Jacqueline L. Phillips to be Alternate Federal Cochairman of the Commission.

The Committee on Environment and Public Works has had legislative oversight and jurisdiction over the Appalachian Regional Commission since its inception in 1965, and has watched the progress of ARC over the years with attention and keen interest.

I am glad to see that my very able friend, Senator Randolph, is with us today. I am confident with his help we will be able to speedily recommend to the Senate confirmation of Ms. Pizzano and Ms. Phillips, so that they may resume their duties with the Appalachian Regional Commission as soon as possible.

Senator Randolph, I am sure you will have something you wish to say this morning.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

We, this morning, have the opportunity to welcome those two individuals who have been nominated by the President of the United States for important work with the Appalachian Regional Commission. I take this moment, which perhaps I should not take, to say that at the time of the passage of the Appalachian Regional Commission, we had very active opposition from a U.S. Senator from Virginia.

Senator WARNER. Not this one.

Senator RANDOLPH. I am making a point. He spoke against it and voted against it. After the President had signed the legislation into law, almost, it seems, immediately after the signature was upon this important, worthwhile bill, I received a telephone call from this friend of mine from the Commonwealth of Virginia and he said, "Jennings, I have just the project that fits right into ARC." And I said, "Well, that's fine, but you spoke and you voted against ARC." He says, "Yes, but it's the law now."

So he is going to take advantage of it.

But many people do not take advantage of the ARC; they participate in it. It is a people program as well as a project program throughout the 12 States in part and West Virginia as a whole.

The nominees today, as our chairman well knows, are individuals with whom members have talked individually, Jacqueline L. Phillips to be the Alternate Federal Cochairman—I would say we ought to say Cochairwoman; I don't like person. I always like to say if you are a man, you are a chairman, and if you are a woman, you are a chairwoman. This "chairperson" never appeals to me too much.

But to go back to the nominees, Jacqueline L. Phillips is before us for the position of Alternate Federal Cochairwoman of the Commission, and then Winifred Ann Pizzano is to have the added responsibilities as the Federal Cochairman.

These two women come before the committee members today as a part of those 8 million more women of voting age than there are men of voting age in this country. So it is important that women do hold important positions in the Federal Government.

We have been having transitions within the Commission, and at this time we do not look for weak leadership; we look for strong leadership, and we believe we can count on that type of essential leadership in connection with these two nominees.

As I have said, we have talked with them, and I believe that they will give service, they will give understanding, and I don't want them to be negative and think that their jobs end in a month or year or whatnot. I am not going to go into that this morning. I am going to do everything I can to phase up—not phase down—the ARC. I want that clearly understood for the record. My chairman understands this. It is being called a phaseout, and it is being discussed. but over and over, I find evidence of these programs and projects which are of not only substantial but of lasting value.

The funds have not been giveaways. I don't mean to say each project has been as good as another project. Mistakes have been made—that is understandable. But these moneys have not been giveaways, these have been investments of funds in the regions I mentioned.

Our work is not complete. Congress has appropriated almost $5 billion to reverse the trend of outmigration which was perceived in 1965 as a major problem to those on the committee. These health care facilities, these educational activities, these area development projects, all of them have brought counties and areas in the region back toward the national average of what we call economic growth.

The job, I repeat, is not complete, and I have proposed and the Senate has agreed to a 1-year extension for the authorization for the

highway and nonhighway programs under the authority of the Appalachian Regional Development Act. While the House has passed similar legislation, final resolution, as our good chairman knows, of the authorization has not occurred. There is a two-prong approach, as you know, in the House. So it is my hope before Congress adjourns that we can extend the authorizations for the vital program during fiscal year 1983.

I think this is a very significant hearing, and I know that the witnesses are prepared to discuss their viewpoints in connection with the matter that is before us today. I am very grateful, Mr. Chairman, to join you this morning.

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much Senator Randolph. We appreciate your being here.

I think it is particularly apropos this morning in view of the weather we encountered getting here, that our distinguished colleague who is going to introduce the first of our two witnesses is a former Secretary of the Navy. So, Senator Warner, we are very happy you are here.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN W. WARNER, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

Senator WARNER. I appreciate that, Mr. Chairman. I should also say I am a farmer, and this rain is a blessing for the farmer.

I appreciate the opportunity to be here with the chairman and the distinguished ranking minority member to listen, as I frequently do, to the history of so many of our programs in the Senate with which Mr. Randolph and, indeed, the chairman have been associated these many years.

It is a pleasure for me to introduce Winifred Ann Pizzano. I was privileged to introduce Ms. Pizzano to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources at her confirmation hearing to be deputy director of ACTION. She has served well in that capacity. I am now presenting her for confirmation of an appointment by President Reagan to serve as Federal Cochairperson of the Appalachian Region Commission.

Ms. Pizzano was educated at the University of Pittsburgh, where she received a bachelor of arts degree. She then attended Washington College of Law and American University for 1 year. Since that time, her experience has been in private enterprise and public service.

Prior to her position at ACTION, Ms. Pizzano spent 6 years as a principal with Arthur Young and Co., working as the director of their health care practice section. Among other duties, her responsibilities included managing consulting personnel for a $5.5 million program. Ms. Pizzano was employed as the executive administrator of the division of emergency medical services at the Illinois Department of Public Health. She also served as an assistant to former Governor Ogilvie and the Honorable Robert Michel. During this period, Ms. Pizzano served in a leadership position for a number of organizations, including the American Public Health Association, the Northern Virginia Health Systems Agencies, and the American Trauma Society. In addition, Ms. Pizzano has distinguished herself with a number of articles she has written and published.

Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly and unqualified recommend to the chairman and ranking minority member and the other members of this committee prompt confirmation. and I anticipate overwhelming support for her in the Senate as a whole.

Good luck. You are on your own.

Ms. PIZZANO. Thank you, Senator.

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much, Senator. We know how busy you may be, so we will understand if you are not able to stay.

Senator RANDOLPH. I would like to add to the expression of your appreciation, Mr. Chairman, for the presence of our good colleague from the Commonwealth of Virginia, Senator Warner.

Senator STAFFORD. Ms. Pizzano, we would be very glad to hear your statement.

STATEMENT OF WINIFRED A. PIZZANO, FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN-DESIGNATE OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Ms. PIZZANO. Mr. Chairman, Senator Randolph, members of the committee, it is a honor to appear before you as President Reagan's nominee to serve as Federal Cochairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission. I am from Appalachia. I am a native of Pennsylvania, educated at the University of Pittsburgh, and have half my roots in a small town called Grindstone, Pa.

A little more than 1 year ago, I appeared before the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources seeking confirmation, as Senator Warner has told you, as Deputy Director of ACTION. I said then that I believe ACTION to be a promising place to work because

> * * * It is not a traditional Federal agency; it does not have massive sums of money to pass out; it does not write endless rules and regulations; rather it works in partnertship with other public and private organizations * * *

These same words apply to my feelings about the partnership at the Appalachian Regional Commission.

ARC, as you know, is a unique arrangement integrating Federal, State, and local interests in a true coalition and sharing of power. It is a provision of services through a shared process of government that is unlike any other governmental arrangement to improve the lives of our citizens. That the process has been effective and that the people in Appalachia have benefited is attested to by the Commission's accomplishments during its 17 years of existence.

More than 1,700 miles of highways have opened the area to commerce, industry, and tourism. The roads have enabled our people to reach new clinics and hospitals and other services previously inaccessible. A health care initiative of the ARC, which has increased the number of physicians serving in the area, brought primary health care closer to the people. The infant mortality rate has been lowered and life expectancy extended. Educational opportunities have been improved at all levels. New vocational programs offer young people a chance to move away from the likelihood of dependency toward an adulthood of self-sufficiency. Promising local planning and community development programs are in place and do operate.

These and other initiatives have gone a long way toward reducing poverty and have improved the quality of life.

However, there are still many serious problems affecting the people of Appalachia. To name only a few: In 60 distressed counties, the number of homes with inadequate plumbing is three times the national average. Safe drinking water is not available in many homes. In some counties, infant mortality remains distressingly high, running 50 percent above the national average. Far more people in Appalachia than in the Nation as a whole are living well below the poverty level and the numbers of unemployed are, of course, far higher. Illiteracy exacerbates the problem. Lack of acceptable industrial diversification makes the area and its people particularly vulnerable during times of recession.

The challenge before us and before the Commission is to deal more efficiently with these and other problems while the Federal role changes and funds available to ARC are limited.

The Governors, the administration, and the Congress agree that greater private sector involvement is essential to further enhancing the quality of life for the people of Appalachia. However, there remain the questions and problems of implementation. How do we stimulate the private sector to be responsive to the ARC partnership? How can the people of Appalachia be provided with the tools to help themselves? How can they be put in the most advantageous position as economic recovery occurs?

The Governors have recommended and the Congress has concurred in providing answers through such mechanisms as a foundation, emphasis on job training and improved health status, as well as completion of a modified highway program.

I believe you will find in my record 15 years of experience with both the subtleties and the complexities of governmental decisionmaking and resource allocation. You will find the accumulated experience I hope useful in assisting the Commission confront its future. For example, as a former legislative assistant to Congressman Robert H. Michel, as a State health care official under former Governor Richard B. Ogilvie of Illinois, and as the Deputy Director of ACTION, believe me, I have gained an appreication for the needs and views of all levels of government. I would liket o point out also that during this part year I have been involved in the administration's effort to promote private sector partnerships, and I bring with me a knowledge of the private sector concerns and its willingness to contribute.

A substantial portion of my professional life has been spent in the health field managing, developing, financing, and particularly, measuring the effectiveness of human services delivery systems. I intend to take a personal interest in improving the health of Appalachian families.

I am well aware that I appear before you at a time of transition and great uncertainty concerning the Commission's future. Notwithstanding, I believe much can be accomplished in the transition period ahead as new opportunities are discovered or created. It is my intention to be an active cochairman.

I thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. I want to particularly thank the chairman, Senator Randolph, Mr. Guard, Mr. Yago, and Ms. Findlay for their courtesy during this period of time. I will be happy to answer any questions you have.

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much.

Ms. Pizzano, would you be willing, at the request of any committee of the House or Senate, to appear before it as a witness at any time?

Ms. PIZZANO. Surely.

Senator STAFFORD. Do you hold any positions in private industry or do you own any properties that, in your opinion, might place you in a position of conflict of interest as far as your duties with ARC are concerned?

Ms. PIZZANO. No.

Senator STAFFORD. You have disclosed your personal holdings to the committee.

Having talked with you earlier in my office and having listened to your testimony here today, I think I am satisfied, and we will see what Senator Randolph wishes to ask.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have had the opportunity to talk with Ms. Pizzano, and it was a very constructive conversation from my standpoint because I had the feeling that she would be dedicated and also knowledgeable in the field of coping with continued problems. And there are the continued problems within the Appalachian States.

You have said you were born in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Commonwealth, of course, isn't used in West Virginia. Commonwealth, of course, means you had all the money.

We had all the problems. But we consider Pennsylvania as a suburb of West Virginia.

Ms. PIZZANO. I think Grindsone probably is.

Senator RANDOLPH. Were you born within the confines of Pittsburgh?

Ms. PIZZANO. No, I was born in Harrisburg. My family is from Fayette County—my father's family.

Senator RANDOLPH. You know that the problems in parts of Pennsylvania are the shared problems of West Virginia and all the other States in the region; isn't that correct?

Ms. PIZZANO. Certainly. I used to be in that area when the mines first closed down and was very aware of the unemployment, and now very aware of the problems of young people not having jobs in that area. They are driving many, many miles to their work.

Senator RANDOLPH. Is it an area that has had a great potential and perhaps at times it has been exploited. There is a feeling, I think, among some people that the ARC only touches Pennsylvania. How many counties does it touch?

Ms. PIZZANO. From the map, ARC covers most of them. But I will have to look that up for you.

Senator RANDOLPH. Well, 52 counties. I think this is very important.

Ms. PIZZANO. It is going through Pittsburgh and up through Altoona.

Senator RANDOLPH. There isn't another State that has as much of Appalachia in it—to use that term Appalachia—as Pennsylvania, and I want to underscore that today. You are not here from a slice of the Appalachian area; you are from the biggest portion. Twelve million individuals live within those 52 counties. So that is why I am bringing it out today that you are not from the sidelines. Your birthplace, your interest, at least originally was from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Chairman, we don't know what is going to happen in the future, but we know, as you have indicated, there is a job to be done now and there is legislation that makes that possible. There are needs, of course, critical needs, and they vary, naturally, from area to area in the region. It would be important to me, Ms. Pizzano, if you would give us for the record some of your very specific thoughts, not generalities, about what you see you can do in this job in the Appalachian region.

Ms. PIZZANO. Senator, I think that given the funds that will probably be available to us, probably one of the most important things we can do in this region is to improve the literacy and the health status of the people; that if we can do that, they can then help themselves to work in the economy. The problem is with people not being able to read and the problem is with people being sick.

Senator RANDOLPH. The problem without being able to read is in New York City as well as Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Ms. PIZZANO. That is true. That is not a problem that is only ubiquitous to Appalachia, but maybe we can do something in Appalachia to be helpful.

Senator RANDOLPH. I think you stress very importantly a level of intellectual integrity we need throughout America and certainly we need in the Appalachian Region. I like the fact you are using this challenge as the first part of your statement in reference to the continuing needs in the area. We do have the needs of an educational structure which is geared not only to the conjugation of the Latin verb and geometry, and that is vocational training; is that correct?

Ms. PIZZANO. That is correct.

Senator RANDOLPH. For not only the children, but also those adults that have lost their employment but with training that can be given to them within the school system in Appalachia these people can find new ways to find employment; isn't that correct?

Ms. PIZZANO. That is correct, and one of the objectives of the funding cycle that we are now entering is to provide more vocational education and, if I may, again, to provide literacy education with vocational education.

Senator RANDOLPH. Well, now you have touched on education. What is your further discussion?

Ms. PIZZANO. On health.

Senator RANDOLPH. Health care.

Ms. PIZZANO. I think that we have to continue to increase the number of health professionals in Appalachia and be creative in the type of health professional we bring in there. One of the problems with taking physicians into rural areas is they don't have other physicians to talk to, and studies have shown, and my work in Illinois has shown, they like to be able to talk to other physicians. You had a woman testify before you this year, a woman physician, who had some very good ideas on how to work with physicians so that they would not feel isolated.

We can also be creative, and I think the Commission has already been creative, has a good record in this area of producing people who are other types of professionals in Appalachia to work with the folks.

Basic sanitation is more important than anything else you can do in health care. It is sort of a byword of public health that the reason the majority of the people in the United States are healthy and living longer is because sanitation has improved and not because of all these complicated instrumentations we have developed in the last 10 or 15 years.

Health education and nutrition is very important. And I think prenatal care is very important in dealing with this problem of infant mortality. I am appalled by the number of counties where the infant mortality is so high in some of the areas—some of the subregions.

I think the other thing, of course, that has to be accomplished is the completion of the highway system. I don't think you can stop right in the middle. I won't quote the Governors on that one. They feel strongly on it. I would agree the only way you can increase the economic development and revitalization of the area is making it more accessible. Also, the lack of adequate roads falls over into problems in health care and social services and education. If you can't get the children to school or if you can't get an ambulance to where they are, you have a new set of problems. I think the Governor's plan is somewhat sketchy at this point, but I think it is adequate and well-thought-out in terms of its overall goals.

Senator RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I don't want to be misunderstood. I am not trying, as I question Ms. Pizzano, to carry a banner, except I am, for ARC. And so I do want the record to show that you are discussing the problems that we have solved in part and that we hope we will be able to supplement programs that are constructive in the future.

You have mentioned health care, which I think is very, very vital to the area, and what you have said is true and we have given an impetus and emphasis to doing more for children and their parents as well.

I remember Dr. Hale, who is gone now. What a wonderful man he was, how he worked in this program, how on one particular morning he had 1,200—not 12 or 120—but he had 1,200 children brushing their teeth at the same time throughout Appalachian counties just to dramatize the need for the health care of those children. These are the ideas that come out of the ARC, the initiatives that come out of the ARC, and the ones that continue now throughout the region. I want the record to indicate, as you talk about health care, that is certainly highly important.

You have touched upon the importance of the network of our Appalachian corridors and also our developmental roads, and that is highly important. Very few people realize, but it is a fact, that in the Appalachian counties—about 85 percent of them—the cost of building 1 mile of road is at least twice the cost of building that mile of road in any other part of the United States of America. That is because of the very narrow valleys and the difficult terrain in the area. So what money has been invested in roads has been very helpful in bringing people together in understanding and joint operation of programs, including employment.

One further question and then I shall conclude, Mr. Chairman.

The Senate and the House, as you know, Mr. Chairman, have passed bills to reauthorize the Appalachian Regional Commission. These two measures are in different forms, but both of them are concerned with the continuation of the program, not as it once was but as at this time it seems there is a need to continue.

Do you enthusiastically support this legislation or are you coming in, sort of, let's say, to be a part of the burial of ARC?

Ms. PIZZANO. Senator, President Reagan is appointing people to this Commission because obviously the first recommendation as to its longevity was not acceptable to the House or Senate. I am his nominee, and, as you know, the President tends to take the advice of his people and his appointees, and I will provide advice to him on what I think should be the future of the Commission, and I will do that after I have been at ARC for awhile and have gained some more insights and after I have consulted with you and the chairman of this committee. I think, from what I have seen to date, that at least the 5-year plan will be put into effect.

Senator RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I think Ms. Pizzano qualifies through the confidence of the President and through the nominating process which includes reporting favorably from our committee, and I am glad to have joined you for this session today.

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much, Senator Randolph. The chair is well aware of all of the work that you have carried forward for Appalachia throughout the existence of the program and how important that is to you personally and how carefully you have supervised it and how much good it has done in the region, and through your efforts more than anybody else's.

Ms. PIZZANO. That concludes our questions as far as you are concerned. We do want to reserve for other members who can't be here this morning the right to submit questions to you in writing, for your early response, if you can, should questions occur.

Ms. PIZZANO. Certainly.

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much.

Ms. PIZZANO. Thank you.

Senator RANDOLPH. Ms. Pizzano, do you have members of your family present?

Ms. PIZZANO. No, I don't.

Senator STAFFORD. Will Ms. Jacqueline Phillips come forward, if you will please? She is accompanied by her husband, Alan, and by two of her four children, Pam and Tom, and I would be glad to have them indicate just where they are sitting.

We welcome you on behalf of the committee.

Ms. Phillips, Senator Mathias had intended to be here with you, but in view of the extreme difficulties the country is in, in terms of foreign difficulties as well as our domestic travail, he is unable to escape two other committee assignments he has to be here, and he asked me to extend his apologies to you on his behalf.

We would be glad to hear your statement and then there may be a few questions from each of us to you. Again, I will reserve the right for members who can't be here this morning to submit questions in writing for your early response.

STATEMENT OF JACQUELINE L. PHILLIPS, ALTERNATE FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN-DESIGNATE OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Ms. PHILLIPS. I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your warm welcome and I am delighted to be here with you. I would like to thank the ranking minority member, Senator Randolph, for all the courtesies you have extended to me as I prepared for this confirmation hearing.

The first thing I would like to say is I agree with everything Ms. Pizzano has said. I look forward to working with her. I agree with all her views on what she said in her statement.

In addition, we are all aware that the ARC is entering a period of transition. I would like to begin my remarks by assuring you that I believe that the integrity of the existing program, especially those providing child health care and vocational-technical training, should be protected.

I further believe that economic development in Appalachia should continue to be a top priority, and, if confirmed, I intend to work with the Appalachian Foundation to insure that the kind of outreach and promotional activities that have been undertaken—such as the recent visits to Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee by representatives of coal-importing nations—not only are continued, but are followed up to the fullest extent possible. I believe that every effort must be made to insure that expressions of interest by these potential purchasers of goods and services from Appalachia become real contracts.

I believe that ARC was created at a time when many of the current Federal domestic programs had not yet been developed and signed into law. In a sense, in terms of their impact upon the people of Appalachia, one might say that the ARC has helped midwife many of these programs, which have proven to be so important to improving the well-being and the quality of life for the people of Appalachia.

We are now in a transition period as the Nation reexamines the relationship between the Federal Government and the several States. As we deemphasize the direct role of the Federal Government in the everyday lives of people and in the decisionmaking processes of State and local government, I challenge the Governors of the States within the Appalachian Regional Commission to insure that the good work that has been embarked upon through the ARC is continued.

At the same time, I believe it is vital that local community leaders know first hand how they may directly participate in the various Federal programs under the line agencies that are continuing with the support of this administration. As the alternate Federal cochairman, I would like to make it my responsibility to develop and implement, with cooperation from the States, a series of seminars and clinics that could bring local development district leaders, civic leaders, business leaders, and others concerned with local economic development together with Federal procurement and grant officers. They could learn first hand how to participate directly in the Federal procurement and grantmaking process.

The prospective changes in the structure of the Appalachian Regional Commission should have no negative impact on those communities and States where there is support for the continuation of the programs by the Governor.

This completes my prepared remarks. Again, I wish to thank you for the courtesies you have extended to me, and I will be happy to answer any questions.

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much, Ms. Phillips.

May I ask you the same boilerplate questions I did Ms. Pizzano. That is, first, do you hold any positions or own any properties that might place you in a position of conflict of interest in connection with your duties in ARC?

Ms. PHILLIPS. Absolutely not.

Senator STAFFORD. Would you be willing, at the request of any committee of the Congress, to appear before it at any time?

Ms. PHILLIPS. Absolutely.

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you very much.

On the basis of your statement this morning and the previous visit in my office, the Chair is satisfied and has no further questions.

Senator RANDOLPH. Thank you very much.

Ms. Phillips, I guess I am very provincial. You won't hold that against me. You have a daughter at West Virginia University; is that correct?

Ms. PHILLIPS. Yes. And I thank the ARC for those roads every time I go up there to see her.

She is doing beautifully and she loves it.

Senator RANDOLPH. Does she use the Appalachian corridor roads going through Morgantown?

Ms. PHILLIPS. Yes.

Senator RANDOLPH. By way of Cumberland, Md., up over the mountains?

Ms. PHILLIPS. Yes. Our daughter who is here this morning just graduated from Frostburg.

Senator RANDOLPH. Well, that is halfway.

Ms. PHILLIPS. More than halfway. We are up and down the roads a good deal.

Senator STAFFORD. If the Senator would yield, has she used any of the student assistance programs?

Ms. PHILLIPS. No; she has just used her father.

Senator STAFFORD. I was going to be provincial, too, and let Jennings and me both take credit for helping her go to college.

Senator RANDOLPH. That is the truth. By the way, David Stockman had one of those student loans. Did you know that?

Senator STAFFORD. He must have forgotten what it was like.

Senator RANDOLPH. Just for the record, Mr. Chairman, as we look back, I was thinking as we have the helpful testimony today of Ms. Pizzano and yourself, that our Federal Cochairmen have come from very many sections of the country, which we feel has been good. The first was John Sweeney of Michigan. The second was Pat Flemming of Arkansas. The third was John Waters of Tennessee. The fourth was Don Whitehead of Massachusetts. The fifth was Robert Scott of North Carolina. And then the most recent, as you know, is Al Smith of Kentucky. So they have not always been from our own region. We have not, in any sense, felt that was absolutely necessary. And now we come to Pennsylvania. I think that is a good mix of areas of our country, which I think is helpful in the task of this kind.

You have reinforced what Ms. Pizzano has said. Is there any further comment you wish to make?

Ms. PHILLIPS. Only that I am looking forward to working with all of you at the ARC and looking forward to getting to work and making it all work.

Senator RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I know that, as is your custom, you are not going to allow the nominations of these two qualified women to just hang around. We are going to try—I know you are—to move these quickly, if possible.

Senator STAFFORD. Senator, it might be a good time to discuss that publicly. My intent would be, if you concur, to try polling these two out of the committee, and if that fails, then we will see what other steps can be taken. But, like you, I would like to have it done as promptly as possible.

Senator RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate what you have said and I think there should be no trouble. I am sure that members would take your recommendation in which I would be very glad to join so we might have these two women take over, as quickly as possible, the responsibilities of the Appalachian Cochairman and Alternate.

Thank you very much.

Senator STAFFORD. Thank you, Senator.

In view of that fact, we will ask the staff to endeavor to poll these two names out.

There being nothing further for the committee this morning, the committee stands adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 10:45 a.m., the committee recessed, to reconvene subject to call of the Chair.]

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